WASHINGTON.

The Evils of the Kelley Finance Scheme.

SUBLIMITY OF FOLLY.

Mr. Phelps' Plan of Forming a New Loan to Pay an Old Bebt.

THE PACIFIC MAIL CORRUPTION

Contradiction of the Rumored Intent of Mexico to Cede Away Her Territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1874. The Work in the House-Mr. Dawes on the Kelley Finance Scheme-The Civil Rights Bill and Party Tactics.

In the House the debate on the Kelley bill was resumed and somewhat energetically prosecuted, Mr. Dawes making a well prepared speech, in the course of which General Butter several times attempted to interrupt him. It was thought that the speech and Mr. Butler's interruption would help Mr. Dawes in Massachu-The discussion is not concluded, nor are the republicans in haste to finish it. They mean to gain time for private discussions, by which they hope to come to some common ground. The Kelley bill is, therefore, a fortunate beginning for them. Strong efforts are making to secure unanimity in the party. Their policy is to prepare as quickly as possible a sound the President and the Secretary Treasury to agree to it, and then to use the party strength to carry it through to success. The President is said to be awake to the urgency of the case. He is re-ported to have said that if, when a policy is sible to support it, it would be unjust to seek to detain him in the party lines, and unjust to himself for him to remain. There seems to be no doubt that a vigorous effort will be made to devise and push through a reform of the currency. How it will succeed no one can vet tell; but the leading republicans are certainly awake to the greatness of the perils with which they are

up the Civil Rights bill from the Speaker's table on Monday, move some amendments and have it passed by the House, if possible. Meantime, the Judiciary Committee are consulting on the Civil tights bill, and some amendments will be proposed there, before it is reported. There is a growing suspicion that the democrats are not so such averse to some form of Civil Rights bill as they were, and that if the republicans should fail to pass a bill they will, at the next session, perhans, take up the measure and at least secure the right of equal accommodation of the races on railroads and perhaps in hotels, leaving out the school and cemetery clause. Many influential democrats acknowledge that on railroads it is out just that all should have equal privileges, and that the hotel question is not much different from that

The session promises to be one of much sanœuvring, the two opposing parties stand face to face and neither means to blunder. It is a decisive battle for which they are forming plans, and probably the republicans will take care that, at least during this session, lew or no jobs shall be passed. They feel that vigilant eyes watch every movement of theirs. There will be, as it now looks, less legislation than was at first thought. The democrats are wary and hold their Renewal of the Pacific Mail Investiga-

tion-Some Tangible Results Hoped For-The Lapses and Sins of the Forty-Second Congress-Excitement and Fear

asation of the afternoon was the move ment to investigate the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The intention seems to be to make thorough work of it. The Committee of Ways and Means determined yesterday to summon hither for examination in the Pacific Mail troubles Messrs, Russell Sage, Rufus Hatch, Cornelius Gar-rison and M. Irwin. Subpenas were sent to New York last night and the matter was kept absolutely secret here until serve his writs. Only three of the witnesses were found. Mr. Irwin, who is said to have been here some days ago and is supposed to be anxious to testify, was not found, so far as known this after-

In the latter part of February, 1872, near the close of the Forty-second Congress, on a resolution offered by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to investigate the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy and report whether there had been any bribery \$500,000 per annum. The committee began its labors by summoning Cornelius Garrison, of New York, who was examined, but nothing of importance was gained. Two other witnesses, named King and Smith, were also examined, when at the close of the session the committee were obliged to report to the House that the investigation d have to be continued by the next Congress. The evidence then taken was sealed, to be delrythe Forty-third Congress. The recent troubles among the officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company revived the question, and at the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee vesterday Messrs. Dawes, Kasson and Beck were appointed a sub-committee to examine the evidence already in possession of the committee and continue the investigation. Telegrams were to-day received from New York to the effect that Russell Sage will be here to-morrow . when the investigation will be renewed. The first thing in order will be a resolution to conduct it country may have the benefit of all the facts. It is said to-night that a majority of the committee will favor this resolution. Niblack, Wood and Beck, Kasson and Sheldon are known to favor a public examination, but one other member is necessary to make a majority and it is confidently asserted that Ellis H. Roberts will give his vote with the ave already named. This investigation, it is claimed, will check the proposed aid to the Texas, Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific raitroads, and defeat all the schemes of the powerful lobby which it was supposed would try to control the latter part of the Forty-third Congress. The False Rumors of a Proposed Ces-

sion of Part of Mexico to the United States.

Pertinent to the revived report that negotiations are pending between the governments of the United States and Mexico for a cession of a part of the territory of the latter to the former country, it can be officially stated that in October last Minister Foster sent to Secretary Fish two articles which had recently appeared in the Diario Oficial of Mexico, with translations thereof, referring to that subject, the Minister adding, "The articles have special significance from their ap-pearance in the official journal of the government, as indicating the sentiment of the present administration of Mexico upon a subject which has reports." The Diarto Oficial of august 16 first refers to the rumor that the Mexican government has made proposition to the United States for the cession of the States of Neuvo Leon, Cohahula, Sonora, a part of Sinaloa, part of Durango and the Territory of Lower California and then adds, "The Mexican people have always re" garded with indignation any idea of a cession of a

part, even an inch, of its territory, and to-day the public man who should propose such a thing would not even be judged as a criminal, but we should hand him over to the medical fraternity as a case

of extreme lunacy. Buch is the conviction of all Mexicans. This government has not made, nor will it ever admit, propositions for parting with a single jot of the territory of the nation." All the press of Mexico united in deciaring the report which had originated on the Pacific coast to be Europe, but was promptly contradicted by Mexi-

can commercial agents.

The Printing of the National Bank
Notes-The Proposal that the Work be Done by Government Presses.
On Tuesday next the Banking and Currency

the subject of taking from the New York bank note printing companies the government work and putting it all under the control of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The sub-committee, Messrs. Maynard and Durham, have already taken nearly four hundred pages of testimony on the subject, which has mittee. The Secretary of the Treasury will be heard on Tuesday, and it is understood that he will endeavor to convince the committee that the work should all be done in Washington and in the government office. He so advocated in his report to Congress, and has since prepared tabular statements to sustain his argument. None of the members have as yet formed an opinion, and will not until they have carefully reviewed the evidence furnished by the

The Civil Rights Bill in the House

Judiclary Committee. Mr. Finck, of Ohio, who succeeds Hugh J. Jewett as member from the Columbus district, was to-day appointed to the vacancy on the House Judiciary Committee, occasioned by Mr. Jewett's resignation. This will enable the committee to proceed with the Civil Rights bill when that matter comes

The Trade in Coolies and Chinese Women.

Representative Page, of California, has arranged with the Foreign Affairs Committee to be heard before it on Tuesday next with reference to his resolution recently passed by the House, directing the Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the importation of Coolies for servile labor and Chinese women for prostitution. The Court of Alabama Claims-Impor-

tant Decisions-A New Rule. The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims to-day announced its decisions in cases in and 239, as follows:-

and 239, as follows:—

The allegation of loyalty must be averred in the petition of the claimant either in terms or in substance, so as to meet in this particular the requirements of the act of June 23, 1874.

Where an amendment of the petition is necessary and the claimant is on the high seas or beyond reach, the Attorney of Record may amend it; but he must set forth in an affidavit or deposition of a third person the fact of such absence of the petitioner and the impossibility of his return in time to verify the amendment before the expiration of the six months allowed for filing petitions with the Court. The question as to whether all sailors on Ameri-

can vessels, of whatever nationality, captured and injured by Confederate cruisers, are entitled to indemnity occupied the Court during the day, Mr. C. C. Beaman, Jr., for the claimants and Mr.

J. A. J. Creswell counsel for the United States.

The Court adopted, with some change of phraseology, the following rule of practice, suggested by Mr. Alexander P. Morse, counsel for the claim

ant:—
Whenever any deposition or document shall have been filed in any case before this Court either party to any other case may use such testimony on the hearing thereof, provided that the party so desiring to use such testimony in a case in which the same was not originally taken, shall file a notice in the case in which taken, shall file a notice in the case in which taken, shall file a notice in the case in which testimony is sought to be used, five days before the hearing thereo, of his intention so to do, specifying therein particularly the depositions or documents sought to be used and the case of cases in which the same were originally taken.

Diplomatic Appointments.

The President has appointed Benjamin Moran, of Pennsylvania, to be Minister Resident in Portugal. This centleman, as is known, has been for many years Secretary of Legation at London, and at the last session of Congress was confirmed as one of the Assistant Secretaries of State, which office he declined. The President has also appointed Wickham Hoffman to be Secretary of Legation at London, and Robert R. Hitt, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Paris.

ment ?—A Decision To Be Made. In the Supreme Court to-day the Attorney General finished his argument in the case of Haycraft, appealed from the Court of Claims. The brinciple involved is an important one, inasmuch as it will decide whether disloyal persons have the right to bring suit against the government to recover the value of captured and abandoned property. Haycraft claims that by the proclamation of President Johnson, of December 25, 1868, he was relieved of all his political disabilities, and that he could only sue under the act relating to cap-tured and abandoned property, which was limited to two years after the rebellion. The impression among members of the Bar is that the Supreme Court will sustain the adverse decision of the Court of Claims. First Operation of the New Postal Law.

The first weekly returns of the weight of mail matter at fifty of the largest Post Offices are all n and the results surprise the department. It is probable, according to these returns, that the Post Office revenues will be largely increased Post Office revenues will be largely increased during the coming year, when, for the first time, the department will actually and accurately get its postage on printed m atter, in the collection of which the country postmasters have been very derelict. Under the new law newspapers will continue to be carried free within the country where they are published.

Mr. Wood's Democratic Ten Party.

Mr. Fernando Wood's reception of the victorious democrats drew together a large and joily but very quiet company to-night, who congratulated each other, spoke hopefully of the future, told no secrets, did not boast and went home early. The Bronze Statue of Jefferson.

The bronze statue of Jefferson, presented to the itizens of the United States, having been removed from the President's grounds to Statuary Hail, at the Capitol, was placed in position to-day, where it was the purpose of the donor that it should stand when he presented it.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1874. Mr. Scott. (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill for the relier of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MITCHELL, (rep.) of Oregon, introduced a till supplementary to the act to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Terriories of Oregon and Washington in 1855 and 1856 in suppression of Indian hostilities. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ANTHONY, (rep.) of R. L. from the Committee on Printing, reported favorably on the House resolution to bind 100 copies of the revised statutes

without the index. Passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iows, said on Monday he gave notice that he would call up a bill to abolish the Western Judicial District of Arkansas to-day, but after examining the rules he found that it could not be considered this week. He therefore gave notice that he would ask the Senate to take up the bill after the expiration of the morning

up the bill after the expiration of the morning hour on Tuesday next. He also gave notice that on Priday of next week he would ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee at the last session declaring the true intent and meaning of the Union Pacific Railroad acts approved July 1, 1862, July 2, 1864, and July 3, 1868.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., said he desired to obtain consent of the Senate to dix a day for the consideration of the bill reported on Monday from the Joint select committee to frame a government for the District of Columbia. The bill was a long one and its consideration would occupy some time, but there was undoubtedly a public demand that this or some bill of the Ring should be acted on at an early day. He moved that Monday next efficed for the consideration of the bill. Agreed to

of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., presented a memorial of the Houston, Trinity and Tyler Railroad Company, of Galveston, Texas, praying compensation for railroad fron taken by the military authorities for the use of the United States, in Galveston, in 1865. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Claims.

Mr. BOUTWELL, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial of Alexander Henderson, late Consul at Londouderry, Ireland, for the payment of the balance of compensation due him. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Hagen, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill for

the adjudication of titles to lands claimed by José Apis and Papio Apis in the State of California. Referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims. Mr. WRIGHT, of lowa, introduced a bill providing for holding terms of the United States District Court for the southern Division of Iowa at Burlington in said division. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then, at a quarter to one, on motion of Mr. Sherman, (rep.) of Onio, proceeded to the Consideration of executive ousiness.

At five minutes past one the doors were resourced.

At five minutes past one the doors were reopened.

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At. Borkman, (rep.) of West Va., moved that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Cameron, (rep.) of Pa., presented memorials signed by a large number of American seamen, praying for such legislation as with better promote the efficiency of the Marine Hospital service. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Chair laid before the Senate as message from the President of the United States, communicating, in answer to the Senate resolution of February 3, 1873, information in relation to the condition of the records and documents of Mexico, relating to land now embraced in the Territory of Arizona and New Mexico; also to their place of custody and deposit, and to the method of procuring authentic transcripts of such records. Ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

Also a message from the President, communicating in obedience to law a statement of fees accounted for by consular and diplomatic ofheers of the United States in the Vegers 1873-74 together

ting in obedience to law a statement of fees accounted for by consular and diplomatic officers of the United States for the years 1873-74 together with the rates of fees and lasts of consular officers in office on December 20, 1872. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. West, (rep.) of Louisians, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the House bill appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of scales for the Post Office with an amendment that proposals for jurnishing such scales shall be invited for at least seven days and the contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

The Senate then at ten minutes past one P. M. adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1874. Mr. STOWBLL, (rep.) of Va., rising to a question of personal privilege, referred to charges made against him by his political opponent (Porter) of having sold a naval cadetship for \$1,000 to one Schoolcraft, and of having sold his votes on other questions. He said he had not had an opportunity of denying it before the election, but the result of the election had shown the opinions of his constituents. He had subsequently in a letter to the Petersburg Index denounced the charges of Porter as infamous lies and vile slanders. He now asked for an investigation by a committee of the House. of Me., referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, with power to send for persons and papers and to

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., offered a resolution calling for the report of the present condition of the Freedmen's Bank, setting forth what progress has been made toward closing up its affairs.

has been made toward closing up its affairs. Agreed to.

Mr. Whitthorne, (dem.) of Tenn., introduced a bill directing the Freedmen's Bank Commissioners to declare an immediate dividend and to institute suit against the trustees, officers and agents of the company with a view of holding them personally lable. Referred.

Mr. DUNNELL, (rep.) of Minn., introduced a bill for the extension of time to the Winona and St. Peter's Railroad Company to extend its road. Referred.

Mr. Four, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a resolution to print 230,000 copies of each of the agricultural

Mr. Fohr, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a resolution to print 230,000 copies of each of the agricultural reports for 1872 and 1878. Referred.

Mr. HOLMAN, (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution to amend the rules so as to make it in order to move to amend any appropriation bill by abolishing any office of public employment, or by reducing the salary or compensation of such office. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

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Bills were also introduced and referred as follows:—
By Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa—For holding a term of the United States District Court at Burnington, lowa.

By Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of ind.—To repeal the second section of the act of the 5th of February, 1867, amendatory of the Judicial Act of 1789; also prescribing the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court in certain cases.

By Mr. Duell, (rep.) of N. Y.—Authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for carrying the mails from New York, to the republics of Venerals, Colombia and Hayti, and to the Islands of Janaica, Trimidad and Martinique.

By Mr. McDougall, (rep.) of N. Y.—To reduce and fix the Adjutant General's Department.

By Mr. SCUDDER, (rep.) of N. J.—To amend the act for the construction of the Jersey City Post Office.

office.
Mr. Swann, (dem.) of Md., from the Committee
of Appropriations, reported the Oppomatio
nd Consular Appropriation bill, appropriating
1,344,785, which was made the special order for
the 23d task.

Mr. Willard, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill amendatory of the act for the construction of the St. Louis Bridge across the Mississippi River. Made the special order for Monay next.

Mr. Willard, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee Mr. Willard, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee of th

on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill repealing the third section of the last Diplomatic Appropriation bill, which, after explanation by him, was passed, The repealed section torbids consular officers to grant certificates for goods or merchanaise shipped from countries adjacent to the United States, which have passed a consulate, after purchase, for shipment.

ped from countries adjacent to the United States, which have passed a consulate, after purchase, for shipment.

A CASE IN THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. Bright, (dem.) of Tenn., offered a preamble and resolution in regard to the Hot Springs reservation in Arkansas, requesting the Court of Claims to suspend action in the case during the present session of Congress, in order to give the heirs of Don Juan Fein, ol an opportunity to present their ciaim. A long report was read and a lurther explanation was made by Mr. Bright in support of the proposition.

Mr. POTER, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the resolution and argued against the propriety of interiering with the action of the Court of Claims, inlimating, in the course of his remarks, that the title to the Hot Springs was in the government and not in any private individual.

Mr. Willard, of Vermont, also opposed the resolution, suggesting that one object of it was to delay an anticipated adverse decision against all the pending claims.

After further discussion the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

The House then, at a quarter to two P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tyner, frep.) of Ind., in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the bill authorizing the issue of 3.65 convertible bonds.

Mr. Willard, (rep.) of Vt., offered an amend.

of Ind., in the chair, and resulted the constant of the bill authorizing the issue of 3.65 convertible bonds.

Mr. Willard, (rep.) of Vt., offered an amendment to it, providing that greenbacks shall not be a legal tender in payment of debts contracted after the 1st of July, 1875.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, opened the debate. He spoke of the present condition of things as being fraught with evil, and said that the patience of the people was well nigh exhausted. The question was whether the pending bill would remedy the evil. There was no lack of earnestness for the remedy, but there was great diversity of opinion as to what would prove a remedy. Why was it that labor was out of employment and that capital was not willing to venture liseli in the hands of labor. His colleague (Mr. Butler) had given as a reason that capitalists were afraid lest Congress should contract the currency. His colleague's argument had two parts; first—That capitalists would not lend money on time, because alists would not leng money on time, because bey were afraid that Congress and the Executive

ould contract the currency. Mr. Burler, (rep.) of Mass.—That is not my pro-

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of mass.—Time is not my proposition.

Mr. Dawes—If there was anything in the argument it would be because the currency when contracted is not worth as much to the creditor when his debt is paid.

Mr. BUTLER—Not at all.

Mr. Dawes—If money is worth more to him when the sebt is paid, then, of course, he would rather lend his money on time. The fact is that capitalists are arraid to lend money on time lest the currency should be, not contracted but expanded, and because they know that an inflated currency is not worth as much as a contracted currency is

Mr. Burlen protested against his colleague's Mr. Butler protested against his collectures mistepresenting his (Butler's) argument.
Mr. Dawrs, to show that he was not misrepresenting him, read from the press report of Mr. Butler's speech, wherein he said that if a man wants money as a business loan he cannot borrow it on commercial paper at less than seven, eight, nine and ten per cent, because it was understood that Congress and the Executive were determined to contract the currency until specie payment was reached.

Mr. Buyes (proceeding with his argument) de-

one and its consideration would occupy some time, but there was undoubtedly a public demand that this or some bill of the kind should be acted on at an early day. He moved that Monday next be fixed for the consideration of the bill. Agreed to.

Mr. Hamlin. (rep.) of Me., introduced a joint resolution appointing George Bancroit a member of the Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institute in place of General W. T. Sherman, resigned.

Mr. Washburn, (rep.) of Mass., introduced a bill amendatory of the fourteenth section of the sates approved September 24, 1786. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill amendatory of the loudiciary.

Mr. Patterson, (rep.) of S. C., introduced a bill amendatory of the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Butler—That is true.

Mr. Butler—That is rue.

Mr. Butle He bands of Congress to the courage to make it, to bring the co

as the sublimest stretch of financial imagination and the loitiest flight of political economy that had ever been sent abroad on the air from the House, and suggested that no holder of five and six percent gold bonds was going to be fool enough for exchange them for 3.65 per cent currency bonds. As to his colleague's assertion, that it took four bushels of corn to transport one bushel from flows to the Atlantic seaboard, he (bawes) had referred to the price current and found that corn in Chicago cost seventy-five cents a oushel, and that the transportation frem Chicago to the seaboard was only from twenty to twenty-two cents a bushel.

Mr. BUTLER—Does Chicago produce corn?

Mr. Butler's allusion to the savings of the Massacausetts servant girls, and the consequence of their whitefrawal from the banks, proceeded to argue that the direct and inevitable consequence of their whitefrawal from the banks, proceeded to argue that the direct and inevitable consequence of the substitution of the pending bill for the existing state of affairs, instead of bringing relief by appreciating the greenback to gold, would sink it ten and fifteen per cout, and thereby take from the laborer ten and fifteen per cent of the purchasing power of his day's wages, and cut down his now scanty loaf of bread. He argued that the greenback would be worth as much as gold to-day if the government would pay it when presented, and it never would be worth as much as gold until the government did that. Let it do that and the rest would follow. Another way to bring the greenback up to par was to make it scarce by contraction or otherwise. He had proposed at last session the funding of greenbacks and national bank currency, the former should go to the wall, they would go there without loss to the holder and without dishonor to the government.

The time left for public analyst hat party let it not die for who to lose; wo can put of our duty in the premises no longer; the republican party has just three months to save of to destroy its existence; no ot

world.
Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa.—Do you relieve yoursell of debt by borrowing money to pay it? That
is the Micawber method.
Mr. Pheles.—The gentleman from Pennsylvania Mr. Relley, (rep.) of Pa.—Do you relieve yoursell of debt by borrowing money to pay it? That is the Micawber method.

Mr. Phrkes—The gentleman from Pennsylvania fails to make the distinction that is generally made in the minds of all business men, and which was even made by Mr. Micawber, whom I would not cite as the very best illustration of a prompt business man. It have borrowed money for ten years I am not insolvent and have not broken my promise, and am not in the hands of my creditors until the ten years have expired and the payment of the debt is demanded. But If I have promised to pay one day after date, and the day has come and the promise is brought to me for fundiment, I am disgraced; I have broken my promise; I am insolvent; I am in the hands of my creditors, unless then and there I meet my promises. And this is what I ask the government to do. I ask the government to ach a lask the government to pay the promises it made twelve years ago, to pay these greenbacks on demand dollar for coliar, and ask the government to do so by borrowing on its bonds, payable fifty years after date, money with which to pay its present indebtedness. In my opinion there is but one way to make the currency equal to money, and that is to follow that straight narrow path, which is the path of honesty. The government must pay its debts when they are due. Then alone can we expect to be again a prosperous and happy and honored nation.

Mr. H. E. Smith, (rep.) of N. Y., declared himself opposed to all inflation, in favor of the resumption of specie payment by the government at the earliest moment possible without serious disaster, and opposed to an expansion of the currency. There were some leatures in the pending measure which impressed him favorably, but there were very grave objections to it. There was illimitable expansion in it, because these bonds of small denomination wond circulate as currency. In order to guard against that he would move to anend the oil by making the lowest denomination of bond \$1,000.

At the close of

At the close of Mr. Smith's remarks the Commit-At the close of Mr. Smith's remarks the Committee rose without action on the oil.

On motion of Mr. Tyner, (rep.) of Ind., the Senate smeadment to the bill appropriating \$30,000 or scales required in carrying out the law for the prepayment of newspapers, was concurred in and the hill passed.

Mr. Gampislo, (rep.) of Ohio, made an effort to have an adjourgment until Monday next, but several votes showed a majority of the House against it, Mr. Butler remarking that Mr. Garfield's object was to prevent the action of the House on other subjects than the Appropriation bills.

An effort to have to-morrow's session set apart for debate only, was also successfully resisted. The Speaker announced the following appointments to fill vacancies on committees. On Arkansas Affairs—Mr. Scudder, of New York. Judiciary—Mr. Finck, of Onlo.

Civil Service Reform—Mr. Cuttenden, of New York.

York.
Centennial—Mr. Schell, of New York.
Invalid Pensions—Mr. Strawbriuge, of Pennsyl-

vania.

Education and Labor, also on Expenditures in the
Naval Department—Mr. Carpenter, of South Carolina.

The Speaker also announced that by the operaceeded to the Calarmansing of the Committee on the District of Columbia, instead of Mr. Hale, of New York, resigned.

The House then, at quarter of four P. M., ad-journed.

OBITUARY.

Stephen J. Colshan.

Hon. Stephen J. Colaban, Clerk of the Brooklyn City Court, and Assemblyman elect in the Seventh district, died yesterday at his residence. Fourth street, near North Sixth, after an illness of only thirty-six hours' duration. On Tuesday, the 8th inst., he attempted to call the special panel of jurors summoned to attend the Beecher trial. He had called about fifty names when his strength failed him, and he was obliged to leave the Court room. He retired to the clerk's office and was there seized with an attack of vomiting. A car-riage was called and he was carried home. He re-tired at once to his bed, hoping to recruit his strength by rest, but rapidly grew worse and his strength by rest, but rapidly grew worse and Wednesday morning was specchiess. He sank slowly but steadily throughout the day and night and died yesterday morning at hall-past three. Mr. Colahan was a man above the medium neight, of line physique and singularly pleasing and attractive demeanor. Perhaps there is no young man in public life in the city of Brooklyn whose career had been so successini and who gave such prigipromise of future usefulness. His genial and kindiy temperament and warm heart elegated him to all who knew him and particularly to those who were brought in contact with him in the performance of his duties as clerk of the City Court. From the Judges on the bench to the lowest official of the court all were sorrowing

quiet and subdued words of men teiling, often with broken voices, of the regard they bore for the deceased.

Mr. Colaban was born in New York, December 25, 1841, and was consequently only thirty-three years of ago when he died. His lather was expludee Colaban, and from him he inherited the ambition which led to his entering St. John's College at Fordham, and subsequently the Law Department of the New York University, from which he graduated in 1862. Two years later he entered the office of General Crooke, where he remained four years. In 1867 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention, and was the youngest man in that responsible body. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore which nominated Horace Greeley for President. The same year he ran for Congress, but was delected to the Legislature by the democratic of the Seventh Assembly district, where he represented his constituents so satisfactorily that they returned him to Albany at the last election, and he had been spoken of as a fit candidate for Speaker of the House. He was also cierk of the City Court of Brooklyn. As a speaker Mr. Colahan was polished and forcibe, and as a man polite and urbane. In him his party has lost a young man of much promise.

When Mr. Colahan's death was announced in

in him his party has lost a young man of the promise.

When Mr. Colahan's death was announced in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, Chief Jugge Neilson delivered a feeling enlogy upon the life and character of the deceased and adjourned for the day. Immediately after this action a meeting of the Bar was convened, when a general meeting was called or to-day, and a commutee named to draft suitable resolutions in reference to the death of one of their number.

Johann C. Kondrup. Mr. Johann C. Kondrup, the Danish Vice Consul

at Washington, died yesterday morning at his residence on Capitol Hill in that city. Mr. Konresidence on Capitol Hill in that city. Mr. Kondrup was a native of Denmark, but lived in Washington for over fitteen years, where he was employed during that time as an engineer in the United States coast Survey. During the last ten years he was officially connected with his own government. Mr. Kondrup was well known and highly appreciated in diplomatic and social circles in Washington. He held high positions in the Masonic Order. His death was not unexpected, as he was in ill health a long time before his decase, being confined to his ped for the last two or three months,

HAVANA, Dec. 4, 1874.

On Monday last there was considerable excitement created on Mercadefes street, at the corner of Obispo, by four or five volunteers drawing their sabre bayonets and using the broadsides on a few street gold speculators who were running up the teers went into the Cambia (Exchange Room), and seeing the price of gold posted on the bulletin (119 per cent premium) said he wished to purchase two ounces. He was told that they had none for sale. that all had been sold. On going into the street he was met by some half dozen street operators who offered to sell him gold. He asked the price and was told 135 per cent premium. Words and oaths passed between them, when one of the volunteers drew his bayonet and struck the broker over the head. Several brokers immediately collected, giving vent to their feelings in loud talk, and four or five volunteers coming up at the time with their sabre bayonets drawn it brokers ran in every direction. No one was the volunteers had no orders to disperse the brokers their action was approved by the authori-

brokers their action was approved by the authorities, for immediately afterward policemen were stationed in the vicinity of the exchange offices and no one was allowed to tarry long enough to pass the compilments of the day.

THE EXCITEMENT CONTINUED.

About half an hour after the above incident occurred two Catholic priests left tire church at the corner of Mercaderes and O'Rielly streets, with burning candles and the ringing of bells, to administer the sacrament to Count Coñonzo, an old resident of Havana, eight-three years of age, who was supposed to be dying. Rumors prevailed on the streets that the volunteers had killed one of the brokers, and that the priests were on their way to administer the last rites of the Church to him. To those who did not witness the affair the rumor appeared plausible and for some time created considerable excitement all over the city. To-day all the exchange offices are closed, and the brokers are collected in groups of three and four discussing the last decree of General Coucha, and are dispersed every few minutes by the police.

An Official Frontouncement against spreculation.

A decree is published this morning in the Gaceta

A decree is published this morning in the Gaceta Oficial, signed by General Coucha, in which he says there is no cause whatever for gold fluctuating from 105 to 155 per cent premium in one day, and concludes by saying that all persons speculating in gold and circulating sensational rumors will

ing in gold and circulating sensational rumors will be punished.

Rumors are again affort on the street of the recall of General Concha to Spain, and that General Joveliar will be sent ners to supersede him.

RAIDING IN THE INTERIOR.

The only news from the interior is to the effect that Garcia and his company of bandits have been raiding on the different estates in the neighborhood of the trocha. As his only object seems to be the collection of money and clothes he does not offer the Spaniards battle.

A British Subject Selzed at Sea and Imprisoned by the Spaniards.
A letter from Havana, dated December 5, says:—

The British schooner towed into santiago de Cuba on the 25th ult. by a Spanish gunboat proves to be Spaniard to take him to Santiago de Cuba and was properly despatched. The current carried was properly despatched. The current carried her to leeward and she lost her reckoning and headed the wrong way. She was captured by the spanish gunboat, but the British Consul protested and the schooner and crew, after the lapse of three days, were set at liberty.

The passenger remains a prisoner. This taking of the passenger out of a British vessel on the high seas and detaining him may give rise to questions about the legality of the transaction.

Colonel Pacheco Enters Cuba Libre with Important Despatches-In an Open Boat in the Caribbean Sea-A Pertious Passage-News from the Seat

of War. Colonel Pacheco, of the Cuban patriot forces, arrived in this city yesterday from Cuba Libre, whither he had been sent on a special mission by the Caribbean Sea from Jamaica in an open boat. carrying important despatches, and was the bearer of equally significant replies. What the tenor of these despatches were cannot, of course, be made public at the present moment. As soon as the Colonel left the Jamaica steamer which brought him to our shores yesterday he delivered his documents to President Aguilers, and shortly alterwards gave the following recital of his expedition to a HERALD reporter :-

PERILOUS ADVENTURES. an open sailboat, twenty-one feet long. Our provisions consisted or about twenty gallons of water and ham, sardines, biscuits, cheese, &c. We also took with us some rifles and cartridges for weight. Our party consisted of Enrique Canalles, who had been on the Virginius expedition; Lieu-Colonel Laurenzo Castello, a distinguished infantry officer; Cabaniguan, Captain Miguel Gutierrez, Maduel Gutierrez, Quiros, Saliguera, making with myself, eight in all. Soon after we set sail it began to blow a gale and we returned. On the 15th, the storm having subsided, we put out to sea again, but encountered bad weather. We were signalled by a Spanish steamer, which wanted a pilot, but kept out of her way and ran for the same result, and returned about ten miles to the

westward of where we had started. On the 17th and 18th we saw Spanish steamers. On the 19th, the weather having moderated, we set sail for Cuba, but had to beat against the set san for Cuba, but had to beat against the wind. The same on the 20th. On the 21st a Spanish schooner passed within a mile and half of us, and we got our rifes ready in case of an attack. I suffered very much from the cramped position I was obliged to remain in, and also from my wounds. On the night of the 21st November, at five o'clock made the Guban coast, but put out to sea again for prudential reasons. The same thing happened the following day. Fearing that we might have been seen by the fookout at Gato Peak we put out again, and the following morning, at nine o'clock, the 23d, we succeeded in making our landing between Santiago de Cuba and Guantamamo. We at last got sale ashore, and carried our boat about 400 yards inland, where we hid it in a sequestered spot. After we landed we soon found some bretaren, who gave us a warm reception in the "Manigua." There were no Spaniards near us, they preferring at present to remain in fortified towns. From where we were we saw two gunboats and a man-oi-war passing. One day we displayed the Cuban flag off the shore, and one of the gunboats stopped while cruising, as if to lower a boat, to try and dislodge us, but thought better of it, and proceeded on her way.

The walcome to Cuba Libre.

On the night of our arrival our brother patriots, with several ladies, who have followed their husbands to the war, gave us a reception. We had plenty of "jutia" (large wood rats) and sweet portatoes, which grow wild here, and there was plenty of "Cuba libre" to drink-viz, hot wate and honey, and aguardiente was there for those who liked it. The ladies are all fairly dressed, and whenever a village is captured they gome is for their share of the spoils. In the encamplment where I was there were acout 200 souls. They had plenty of reading matter,

AND HERALDS OF RECENT DATE
were to be seen without sunt. The following is some of the news I gathered around the camp:—That General Modesto Diaz is to be appointed to take the place of General Calixto Garcia, who was recently captured by t wind. The same on the 20th. On the 21st a Spanish schooner passed within a mile and half of us,

A New Way to "Bear" the Price of Gold.

A New Way to "Bear" the Price of Gold.

THE LATEST SPANISH OUTRAGE

A Cuban Colonel Runs the Blockade.

NEWS FROM "MAMBI LAND."

A Cubs A Colonel Runs the Blockade.

NEWS FROM "MAMBI LAND."

A Remed by the report that Wa series of engagements have taken place Pear Cleinfuegon, with the Spaniards. The Spaniards Still refuse to exchange prisoners. It is also reported—but I cannot vouch for its authenticity—that a Spanian General seal a flag of truce to the acting President, the Marquis of Santa Lucia, and the deaparters of the some arrangements for peace, but the answer given was that a basis of peace could only be made with the Spanish government.

After receiving a host of letters for Cuban triends in Jamaica and New York, and the deaparters from government headquarters, I bade when a diamonded her, accompanied by our friends, who came to wish us good speed. The return voyage to Jamaica was performed in twenty-three hours, thanks to favorable winds. We left at seven o'clock on the evening of the 2th of Nowber. We passed three vessels, but they took no notice of us, and at four o'clock on the evening of the 2st of Nowber. We passed three vessels, but they took no notice of us, and at lour o'clock on the evening of the 2th of Now York.

Sketch o'clock on the country of Acting the Acting Pacheco, Colonel in the Cuban army,

We made our way to Kingston and I came on to New York.

Juan Luis Pacheco, Colonel in the Cuban army, is about twenty-three years of age and entered the service of Cuba Libre in his seventeenth year in company with two of his brothers. He was at the commencement of the war, in 1868, attached to the staff of General F. V. Aguilera, now President of the Cuban Republic, shortly after the Cubans had set fire to the town of Bayamo, in 1869, and abandoned it after several actions under General Aguilera. After Aguilera, as Vice President, left the island on a mission to the United States and France, Pacheco was sent to recruis his shattered health in Jamaica. After he had stopped there for four months he joined Colonel Mechier Aguerro, in the Edgar Stuart expedition. His last exploit was the successful landing of a number of arms and ammunition, by the British schooner Village Bride, in Cuba. He tried to de the same thing a second time, but her cargo of war munitions was subsequently seized by the British authorities. He was wounded in several engagements.

THE XAVIER UNION.

Reception to Archbishop McCloskey Las Evening-His Address to the Members of the Association.

The Xavier Union gave a reception to bishop McCloskey last evening at their club house in Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The rooms were tastefully decorated for the occasion. Soon after the arrival of the Arcubishop, accompanied by the Rev. P. J. Dealy, the moderator, and other clergymen, the formalities of the evening were begun. His Grace was well

erator, and other clergymen, the formalities of the evening were begun. His Grace was welcomed in a neat address by Mr. Hebberman.

The Archbishop replied as follows:—

"I beg to say, members of the Kavier Union, that I am most grateful to you for the graceful welcome which you have been pleased to extend to me this evening, and for the very kindly sentiments spoken. I must say that this occasion is one highly gratifying to me—not because of the compliment paid to myself, but because of the honorable testimony which it bears to the sentiment and spirit by which Catholics are actuated. It has been justly said that, although the Union has been justly said that, although the Union has been justly said that, although the Union has been justly sond, and of which not only you have already won for yourselves a high and nonorable recognition. You have, indeed, won for yourselves an honorable position and name of which you may be justly proud, and of which not only you have a right to be proud, but your fellow Catholics in this great city. I am sure, too, that your reverend moderator shares in this pride, in which, I beg to say I fully participate. You have shown yourselves—for I have had my eye on you from the beginning—firm in the maintaining of the purposes which you determined to Johow at your first organization; firm in all your alms and resolves, steadiast in the purpose of seeking to raise yourselves to a high and noble standard in all that related to intellectual life, to citzen life and to Catholic life. And by that spirit, which has been communicated from one to the other, and which has grown more and more into that true feeling, that true big heartedness of the Catholic had a think has been strengthened in your hearts—for you know that in union there is strength—that as Catholica you have made your-selves stronger. And at this time you need strength, we all need strength and I think halt you members of the union have shown yourself blessed in this respect.

The Archbishop closed by hoping that the members wou

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Proceedings Yesterday-Addresses by Governors Tilden and Gaston and

Mayor Hunter and Others. The Baptist Convention of Social Unions con-tinued its sessions yesterday morning, noon and evening. At the morning session a committee on enrolment was appointed to take the names of the delegates and invited guests present. Letters of regret from several prominent Baptists were New York Union, gave a brief history of that organization and of the influence which it has exercised on the missionary operations of the churches here. It has been in existence six years. and out of it has grown a city missionary society known as the Baptis: Missionary Union, which within three years past, has acquired church property now valued at \$44,000. It owns two church and occupies fourteen mission stations, and last expended about \$32,000 in this kind of work. Dr. Evarts, of Cutcago, commended social intercourse and discussion of matters of denominational interest, and thought the different unions should well guard the property of the Church that

Delegates from several unions then gave brief sketches of their organizations. The Boston union was founded ten years ago and has now 200

sketches of their organizations. The Boston union was founded ten years ago and has now 200 members. There are no unions in Albany, nor in Rochester, nor in a few other large cities, but they are growing and rising in new sections constantly. A committee of five was appointed to report on the advisability of making the convention a permanent organization.

THE APPERNOON SESSION

Was occupied with addresses and remarks by Mr. George H. Andrews, Dr. Lemuel Moss, of Chicago; Professor Greene, of Providence; Dr. Reid, of Brooklyn; Dr. Robinson, of Brown University; Dr. Douge, of Hamilton College; Mr. Colgate, of Yonkers, and others. Mr. Andrews elaborated the idea of raising a substantial sum for education in 1878—10t, he hoped, the small sum of \$2,000,000 as the Presbyterians had raised, or \$30,000,000, as the Methodists had contributed. Dr. Moss discussed the question of education in its relation to local churches, in which he emphasized the loca that Christianity aims to educate the individual man from the new life that is imparted to him in conversion, and thus to educate and elevate communities. He also spoke of education in its relation to the ministry aims to educate and elevate communities. He also spoke of education in its relation to the ministry before they can obtain a collegiate education. The young men to enter the ministry before they can obtain a collegiate education. The young men in the new the ministry before they can obtain a collegiate education. The young men should be sent to college and let the inculty in those institutions determine, as they can in a short time, whether a student is fit for the ministry or not. Many a good mechanic has been spoiled by making a poor minister of him.

In the evening Dr. Robinson, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., delivered an address of great force and power of thought on the conditions of the power and

In the evening Dr. Robinson, of Brown University, Providence, R. I., delivered an address of great force and power of thought on the conditions of the power and PROGRESS OF A CHRISTIAN DENOMINATION. He gave atterance to exceedingly broad views of church polity while strongly expressing himself a Baptist. He deprecated the tendency to ecclesiasticism in the Eaptist denomination, and deplored the action of the Long Island Association toward certain Eaptist churches in Brooklyn. He hoped the people would reduce demaggism, whether it be found in the pulpit, in the press or in politice, After Dr. Robinson's address a committee or cleven was appointed to prepare an address to the Babtists of the United States expressive of the views of this Convention. An excellent collation was then served, siter which M. H. Dorman delivered an address of welcome to the assembled delegates and guests, and then governom-electr's J. Tilden
was introduced and received with great applause. He said he was under a vow of silence for the next three weeks; that he came not to make a speech, but to listen to others, and he was deligated with the clear and forcible address of President Robinson. He congratulated the Brooklyn Union on this Jestival, to almself so benedical and so interesting. He was sure they had chosen wisely the method to secure the objects they desired. He was glad, he said, to see representatives from all parts of the Union. The mission of the denomination had been from the first among the lowly, whom they had sought to lead in the paths of duty and of peace. He noped they would remember on this as on all other occasions of their coming together the charity of Christian fellowship should be extended to all parts of the United States, and that the southern States present one of the best missionary fields in the world; and he wished to call their attention to it that they might stive and bring to that region the peace and prosperity it once had; and that they would go from this place feeling that they must have a real peace